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BOOK NOTES

Bodily changes in pain, hunger, fear and rage; an account of recent researches into the function of emotional excitement. By WALTER B. CANNON. New York, Appleton, 1915. 311 p.

In this long desired volume the author sums up the results of his own experiments and gives us a general presentation of the subject. In successive chapters he deals with the effect of the emotions on digestion, the general organization of the visceral nerves concerned in emotions, methods of demonstrating adrenal secretion and its nervous control, adrenal secretion in strong emotions and pain, the increase of blood sugar in pain and great emotion, improved contraction of fatigued muscle after splanchnic stimulation of the adrenal gland, the effects on contraction of fatigued muscle of varying the arterial blood pressure, the specific rôle of adrenin in counteracting the effects of fatigue, the hastening of the coagulation of blood by adrenin, the hastening of coagulation of blood in pain and great emotion, the utility of the bodily changes in pain and great emotion, the energizing influence of emotional excitement, the nature of hunger, the interrelations of emotions, and alternative satisfactions for the fighting emotions.

An introduction to neurology. By C. JUDSON HERRICK. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1915. 355 p.

This is evidently a very welcome and much needed book. It is intended to be and is an admirable "Open Sesame" for the beginner and an excellent summary of what is known to date. The book is illustrated by 137 diagrams, contains an excellent index and glossary and in its successive chapters treats the following topics: the nervous functions, the neuron, reflex circuits, receptors and effectors, general physiology of the nervous system, general anatomy and subdivision of the nervous system, spinal cord and its nerves, the medulla oblongata and cerebellum, cerebrum, general somatic systems of conduction paths, vestibular apparatus and cerebellum, auditory apparatus, visual apparatus, olfactory apparatus, sympathetic nervous system, visceral and gustatory apparatus, pain and pleasure, structure of the cerebral cortex, functions of the cerebral cortex, evolution and significance of the cerebral cortex.

The problem of knowledge. By DOUGLAS CLYDE MACINTOSH. New York, Macmillan, 1915. 503 p.

This impressive volume falls into two parts. The first and longest treats of the problem of immediate knowledge, and under this falls that of acquaintance (or epistemology proper), where the author gives a critique of dualism, idealism, rationalism and finally a constructive statement, which is critical monism. Then follow problems of the ways and means of knowing, or the morphology of knowledge and genetic logic, and the genesis of the apriori. Part second discusses the problem of mediate knowledge, first that of truth or logical theory, criticising intellectualism and anti-intellectualism, and defending criti-

cal monism in logical theory, and second, the problem of proof (or methodology) which deals with scientific method. The reader will thank the author for an analytical table of contents that precedes the volume itself.

The natural history of the state. By HENRY JONES FORD. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1915. 188 p.

Princeton University has for decades had an intense consciousness of Darwinism. This was most acute, perhaps, in the time of President McCosh, and seems to work in an ambivalent way, so that those who now believe in evolution are a little prone to magnify its influence and to stretch analogies to conform to it. This seems to us the case in this book. Sociology and economics have passed beyond what the author calls the Huxleyan position, and the genesis of language is far too shaky a foundation to build anything on. Darwin and Romanes are antiquated authorities now on animal psychology, and the author's summaries, biological, psychological, linguistic, and anthropological, seem to the writer of this note distinctly behind the times.

School hygiene. By LEO BURGERSTEIN. Translated by Beatrice L. Stevenson and Anna L. Von Der Osten. New York, Frederick A. Stokes Co. (c. 1915). 188 p.

The author of this manual is one of the chief leaders in school hygiene and it is a godsend to all interested in the subject to have his views presented in this brief, concise form, with copious illustrations, so that it is no wonder that although the first edition appeared in 1912, we have before us already a third edition. Under The Schoolhouse are treated General Planning and Erection, Lighting, Ventilation and Heating, Classroom and Equipment, Grounds, etc.; under Hygiene of Instruction, Number of Pupils and Curriculum, Hygiene of Different Topics, Homework, Examinations, Boarding Schools. Under Instruction in Hygiene we have School Diseases and Medical Inspection, and Hygiene of the Teaching Profession.

Out of work; a study of unemployment. By FRANCES A. KELLOR. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915. 569 p.

This work was prompted by the extraordinary degree of unemployment in the winter of 1914-15. The chapters discuss unemployment among women, children, the labor market, relations of immigration, how America markets its labor, labor agencies, domestic service and the intelligence office, marketing skilled labor, philanthropic and civic experiments, public agencies, government regulations, relief of unemployment, insurance against it, program for America. Besides this the work contains useful appendices on national relief, public work, municipal plans, church programs, insurance, etc.

Character and temperament. By JOSEPH JASTROW. New York, Appleton, 1915. 596 p.

This appears to be the first volume of a series by the author entitled "The Conduct of Mind Series," designed to provide readily intelligible surveys of selected aspects of the study of mind and of its applications. The nine chapters of this work are as follows: The Scientific Approach, The Sensibilities, The Emotions and Conduct, The Higher Stages of Psychic Control, Temperament and Individual Differences, Abnormal Tendencies of Mind, The Psychology of Group-Traits, Character and the Environment, and The Qualities of Men.

The function of social taboo in education. By IVA L. PETERS. 84 p.

This pamphlet is apparently a thesis, and perhaps even is incomplete, but as it stands it is altogether the most interesting study of girls in the teens known to the writer. The author interprets taboo in a very broad sense and has collected many compositions, compiled many data from questionnaires, and does present a most vivid picture of what girls cannot do and the restrictions, prohibitions and even the positive injunctions that hedge in their lives at home, in school, and even in class. Happily, however, taboo is now passing.

The "conscious cross-section"; a realistic psychology. By ROBERT CHENAULT GIVLER. Seattle, Dept. of Printing, University of Washington, 1915. 412 p.

This work consists of five chapters, as follows: terminology, psychological analysis, the sensitive and perceptive organs, the emotional complex, matters and minds. "Either logic or flapdoodle. This is the thesis defended in this book with regard to the analysis of mind." The two ever-recurring items are the special form of analysis used, and the continual reference to deep-seated errors in popular psychology. The author is chiefly indebted to the "Concept of Consciousness" by Professor Holt of Harvard University.

Backward children. By ARTHUR HOLMES. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill (c. 1915). 247 p.

This is an inductive study of backward children presenting in a series of concrete illustrations the studies of cases to exemplify principles and methods of diagnosis, treating and training. It describes measuring rods for children, varieties of backward children, typical retardation due to physical defects, minds in straight jackets, bad and backward, retardation due to environment, the backward child in the home, clinical diagnosis, the teacher's diagnosis, the teacher and equipment for a special class.

What may I hope? An inquiry into the sources and reasonableness of the hopes of humanity, especially the social and religious. By GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD. New York, Longmans, Green, 1915. 310 p.

This is the fourth in a series of volumes of which the first three have previously appeared, "What Can I Know?" "What Ought I to Do?" and "What Should I Believe?" The chief themes are the nature and sources of hope, rights and limitations of hoping, the assurance of hope, the practical uses of hoping, concerning hopes, scientific, political and social, the hope of moral perfection, the hope of immortality, and the hope of a divine kingdom.

Recognition: a logical and experimental study. By ROBERTS BISHOP OWEN. Psychological Monographs, Vol. XX, No. 2, October, 1915. 154 p.

The author gives first an historical résumé of theories, then a discussion of logical aspects of the problem and consequent assumptions relative to experimental technique. Then come the experiments, as to the recognized content being perceptually present, the time of judgment, voluntary recall and the prompting method, opportunity for intellectual analysis limited, the effect of congruity with context, memory and imagination.

Lehrbuch der experimentellen Psychologie für höhere Schulen und zum Selbstunterricht. VON JOSEPH FRÖBES. Erster Band, Erste Abteilung. Freiburg i. B., Herdersche Verlagshandlung, 1915. 198 p.

After discussing the goal and the way of empirical psychology, the first section treats sensation in general; the second, the single sensations and other elements, sight, hearing, smell, taste, skin sensations, kinaesthetic, aesthetic and organic sensations, and the simple sense feelings.

The school and the immigrant. Edited by ALBERT SHIELS. New York, Department of Education, Division of Reference and Research, Publication No. 11, 1915. 96 p.

This is a series of practical articles by six writers, treating the problem as a whole, methods of teaching English to foreigners, instruction in civics, the occupations of foreign workers, development of social and recreational life, and naturalization.

Nietzsche's moral aim. By WILLIAM MACKINTIRE SALTER. (Reprinted from the International Journal of Ethics, January and April, 1915, pp. 226-403.)

These two articles constitute an admirable epitome of and introduction to Nietzsche, with adequate notes and bibliography. Of the many interpretations of Nietzsche this certainly is one of the most sagacious.

The thinking universe; reason as applied to the manifestations of the infinite. By EDMUND E. SHEPPARD. Los Angeles, Calif., The Authors' Co. (c. 1915). 347 p.

"The aim of this work is to make comprehensible the Grandeur of the Immobile, Intangible Infinite, reposing Majestically in its Eternal, Unchanging Stillness, in Everything, as Everything, propelling Everything."

Subject and object. By JOHNSTON ESTEP WALTER. West Newton, Pa., Johnston & Penny, 1915. 184 p.

This work consists of four chapters, discussing respectively the subject or soul, subject and object in their relation, the nature and our perception of matter, and truth.

Life and work of Pestalozzi. By J. A. GREEN. Baltimore, Warwick & York, n. d. 393 p.

The teaching of drawing; its aims and methods. By S. POLAK and H. C. QUILTER. Second impression. Baltimore, Warwick & York, n. d. 168 p.

The Institution Quarterly. Vol. VI, No. 1. Springfield, Illinois, March 31, 1915. Edited by A. L. Bowen. 236 p.

International clinic week at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, during the International Surgical Congress, April, 1914. By ALFRED C. JORDAN AND OTHERS. New York. 103 p.

Aristotle on his predecessors; being the first book of his Metaphysics. Translated by A. E. TAYLOR. Chicago, Open Court Pub. Co., 1910. 159 p.

An enquiry concerning human understanding, and selections from A treatise on human nature. By DAVID HUME. Chicago, Open Court Pub. Co., 1912. 267 p.

Internationale Zeitschrift für ärztliche Psychoanalyse. Hrsg. von SIGM. FREUD. II. Jahrgang, 1914, Heft 1, Jan.; Heft 3, Mai; Heft 5, Sept. Leipzig, Hugo Heller & Cie, 1914.

The pragmatic advantage of Freudo-analysis (a criticism). By KNIGHT DUNLAP. (Reprinted from the Psychoanalytic Review, Vol. I, No. II, February, 1914, pp. 149-152.)

Occupational neuroses; pathogenesis and examples of treatment. By TOM A. WILLIAMS. (Reprinted from the Cleveland Medical Journal, July, Vol. XIII, 1914, p. 447.) 15 p.

L'Année Psychologique. Publiée par HENRI PIÉRON, Directeur du Laboratoire de Psychologie physiologique de la Sorbonne. Vingtième Année. Paris, Masson et Cie, Éditeurs, 1914. 545 p.

Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Biología. Marzo-Abril, 1914. Año IV, Núm. 27. Madrid, Imprenta de Hijos de Nicolás Moya, 1914. 100 p.

Fortschritte der Psychologie und ihrer Anwendungen. Hrsg. von KARL MARBE. II. Band, IV. und V. Hefte. Leipzig, B. Teubner, 1914.

The negro races; a sociological study. Volume 1, the Negritos, the Nigritians, the Fellatahs. By JEROME DOWD. New York, Macmillan Company, 1907. 493 p.

Journal of Philosophy. July 10, 1913-December 10, 1914. Numbers 317-331. Published by the Philosophical Society (Imperial University), Tokyo, Japan. (In Japanese.)

Le respect mutuel. PAR PIERRE DE COUBERTIN. Paris, Librairie Félix Alcan, n. d. 104 p.

A horizontal-vertical illusion of brightness in foveal vision apparent in astronomical observations of the relative luminosity of twin stars. By JOSEPH WANTON HAYES. Psychological Monographs, Vol. XX, No. 1, August, 1915. 126 p.

Madison, "The Four Lake City." Recreational Survey. Prepared by a special committee of the Madison Board of Commerce (c. 1915). 103 p.

Treballs de la Societat de Biologia, Any Segón, 1914. Publicats sota la direcció de A. Pi Suñer. Barcelona, Institut d'Estudis Catalans, Palau de la Diputació. 279 p.